Every selection, too, of a camp ground is experimental. In the case of Peekskill, a

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music Concert. FP. M. Wyon Opera House - Admis. FP. M. Casino—Apajons. S.P. M. Comedy Theatre—Ixins. Janus P. M. Daily's Theatre. The Securing Office. 2 and 215 P. M. Réca Hance. Talkeaux in War, A. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Grand Opera House. Three of a Kind. 2 and 2 P. M. Scater & Hinl's Phile. 2 and 150 P. M. Radison Square | heatre-Private Secretary, 2 and 1.30 Metropolitan Opera House-Der Prophet. 21. M New Park Theatre McAlleler's Lagary 27. M., Nible's Garden-May Reason. 2 and 2 P. M., People's Newtre-Michael Strogest 2 and 2 P. M., Stor Theatre the King's Pleasure, Ac. 2 and 2 P. M. Standard Theatre—A Trip to Africa. 2 and SP. M. Thalin Theatre—Dis Grosse Glocks. 2 and SP. M. Tony Pastor's Theatre—Baby. SP. M. Wallack's Thentre-Victor Durand 100 and 8 ! M

Advertising Hates. Datty and Suppar, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 80 sents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

The New Park Scheme.

The new amendment to the Constitution of this State adopted by the popular vote last autumn provides that no city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be indebted to an amount which shall exceed ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate of the city subject to taxation. All indebtment in excess is declared void. This limit of indebtment has already been exceeded in this city if the bonds now held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners constitute part of our city debt. Whether these bonds should be included or not in ascertain ing the city's burden has not been determined by any judicial tribunal, and no one can safely venture a positive opinion thereon until the Court of Appeals shall have decided the question. So, as bonds cannot be issued to pay for them, all public schemes or so-called improvements, save the aqueductwhich was specially exempted from the operation of the constitutional amendmentmust be stopped at once, or the taxpayers of this city must pay for them by including their cost in the current tax levy for each

year as payments fall due, The question, therefore, naturally arises, To what extent will our already heavily burdened taxpayers, in view of the present hard times, be willing to be further taxed? Will not our citizens, when they feel that the money for these schemes must come out of their own pockets, be more disposed to scrutinize works dependent for their utility on the imagination of their promoters or the cupidity of property owners?

An immediate application of this query is found in a bill relating to the proposed new parks which has been prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and is soon to be presented in the Legislature.

Under the New Park act passed by the Legislature in 1884, some four thousand acres of land are directed to be taken by the city of New York for new parks. The lands so taken are to be paid for wholly by general taxation of the county. Something more than half of all the land, including the whole of Pelham Park and part of Bronx Park, lies in Westchester county. The bill now proposed by Mr. LACOMBE and sanctioned by Mayor Grace strikes out from the park scheme all the Westehester lands; and it further provides that half the cost of lands taken shall be paid for by assessments for benefit upon adjoining property owners. This mode of defraying the cost of our parks has heretofore obtained. It was adopted in the cases of Central Park, Riverside Park, and Morningside Park. It has been deemed only fair that the men whose property was benefited by the improvement should pay more for it than a citizen living

in the First ward or in Canal street. The other provision of the bills cutting off Westchester land is equally salutary. The cost of the new parks and parkways, as now planned, may run up to some twenty mil-Hons of dollars, and this whole cost must be paid for out of our tax levy for one year, for, in the eye of the law, the taking of the lands is one contemporaneous act. Now, if some two thousand acres, or more than half the whole area, is cut off, we shall at least be saved from bankruptcy and be enabled to live comfortably in the city. Pelham Park, far away on Long Island Sound from the centre of our population, is certainly not needed to-day, and the appropriate northern limit of the parks is the boundary line of Westchester county. The Legislature should pass this bill immediately.

The State Camp.

There is reason to believe that the summer encampment of the National Guard, so successful during the past three years of experiment, will henceforth be an established institution. The bill for the purchase of the site at Peckskill, passed in the Assembly a few days ago, sets apart \$20,000 for this purpose. Last year's bill, which failed of enactment, appropriated \$25,000. It was then understood, however, that the ground itself would cost but \$14,000, so that even under this year's more moderate bill a good surplus would remain for making permanent improvements.

There should be no doubt of the wisdom of this legislation. A comparison of the rent with the purchase price shows at once that It is cheaper for the State to buy than to hire And even this is not the main consideration. A great part of the value of a camp ground lies in the improvements made to fit it for its purpose. The land must be cleared and graded; the water supply made adequate for a thousand men; the drainage perfected; sites for drill grounds and company tents and mess rooms prepared; targets for ritle practice set up; approaches provided for faellitating transportation, and buildings erected for quartermasters' and ordnance stores. All these improvements on leased land are put at the mercy of the lessor, who, relying on the reluctance of the State to sacrifice the cost of making them, may raise the rent at each renewal of the lease. If the grounds are

abandoned to escape such fleecing, all the work, the expense, and the temporary discomforts must be repeated on the leass of other lands, and, after all, at the same risk.

trial for three successive years, which have been years of variety in moisture and temperature, shows that the grounds are entirely healthy, besides having abundant water supply and bathing facilities. The advantages of such an experience should not be thrown away. Another important feature in a camp is its accessibility. As the State pays the cost of transporting the troops to and from the camp, it must so place the camp as to make this cost pear the minimum. It will thus also make the least aggregate loss of time in travel for the troops assigned to camp duty. It happens that a very great part of the National Guard is in the southeastern corner of the State, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Adding the organizations further up the Hudson River, we find a great preponderance in favor of a camp on the line of the Hudson valley, while even a regiment from Buffalo can reach Peckskill in a single night or a single day.

To the value of summer camps of instruction the testimony is conclusive. Since their establishment at Peckskill in 1882, each organization of the National Guard, with the exception of three companies, has had a tour of duty in them, and probably not one has failed to profit by its camp training. In some organizations the improvement has been specially marked. Much benefit has been derived also by general and staff officers in learning how to get the State troops into the field and to take care of them while there. Gov. HILL, in his message to the Legislature, advocated the purchase of the camp site, assigning as a reason the visible improvement made in the National Guard by its tours of duty there. The annual report of Adjt.-Gen. FARNSWORTH declares that the camp is "doing more to fit the officers and men for the duties they may be called upon to perform than any other means that could be employed." It must be remem bered also that on grounds owned by the State improvements of a more substantial character, which will be cheaper in the end, can be safely undertaken.

Will England Bear to Be Helped? Even the prompt extinction of the Soudan rebellion will hardly be surveyed by England with unmixed satisfaction if, in order to compass that result, she is forced to draw on the resources of her Indian dependency or accept the cooperation of some European power

No doubt the British Government could have, for the asking, the aid of a French army corps, but the heavy price exacted would be the reestablishment of the dual control of the Egyptian finances. Since the FREYCINET Ministry repudiated its share of the burdens imposed by the joint ultimatum, and refused to take any part in suppressing ARABI Pasha. the English people have seemed inflexibly opposed to reinstating their quondam ally on the old footing. Moreover, a self-respect ing nation could not, under the stress of present difficulties, recode from the self-sufficient attitude maintained at the Egyptian Conference, and permit France to reassert its former influence in Egypt. For the Paris journals would point out-and the taunt would be justified—that Britons were competent to deal with ARABI's sham warriors, but when they had more serious antagonists to cope with, France had to be invoked. We may take for granted, therefore, that if England receives help from any quarter, it will not come from the French republic.

But why should Great Britain reject the

zealous offers of support from the Ottoman Sultan, who, in his political capacity as the Khedive's suzerain, is interested in preserving the integrity of his vassal's possessions, and who, in his religious rôle as Commander of the Faithful, cannot afford to tolerate the rival pretensions of the False Prophet? At first sight, too, an overt alliance with the orthodox Callph might seem well calculated to recoucile the thirty millions of Sunnite Mohammedans in India to their British rulers. But the advantages derivable from Turkish cooperation are, in ruth, very dubious. The fact that E had been engaged for years in defending Stamboul and virtually fighting for the crescent in the Crimea, did not hold back the Indian Moslems from revolting in 1857. It is also well known that ARABI's rebellion received much secret encouragement from Constantinople, and that throughout the troubles which ended at Tel-el-Kebir the Sultan and his advisers were guilty of disgraceful duplicity toward England. At present there is ground to apprehend that if Turkish troops were suffered to land in the Soudan one of two unwelcome things would happen. The common soldiers might desert their colors and help to swell the forces of the MAHDI; or they might, if the rebels should be beaten, refuse to leave the country, and insist upon restoring the Sultan's direct authority over the whole valley of the Nile.

Doubtful, too, is the expediency of employ ing an Anglo-Indian contingent, to which after much hesitation, the GLADSTONE Cabinet seems disposed to have recourse. For the situation is quite different from that in which Lord BEACONSPIELD proposed to east the sword of India into the scales of European conflict. Then Great Britain's Moslem mercenaries were to be used against the Czar, the most aggressive enemy of Islam, and on behalf of Annua Hamen, whom the great majority of Sunnite Mohammedans acknowledge as the successor of Mohammed. Now they would be called upon to fight for Christians against a Moslem revolutionist, whose claim to be the Messiah forcetold by Islamic Scriptures is recognized by many coreligionists in Arabia itself. It may be thought that the risk involved in opposing Mohammedan soldiers to the MARDI might be avoided by selecting only non-Moslem materials for the Angio-Indian detachment. But such an imputation of disloyalty would be a fatal blunder, and the British Government has shrewdly determined that, if any troops are summoned from Bombay, the Mostom and non-Mostem corps shall be equally represented.

Of all the sources from which England might derive assistance, Italy unquestionably is open to the least serious objections. The European situation would have to be profoundly changed before Great Britain would be likely to find King HUMBERT's Government an exacting creditor or a domineering neighbor. Yet, after all, when they consider their future dignity and influence, English men must shrink from an admission of inability to face a horde of Arab bigots without help from any quarter. As a matter of fact the British soldiers have never failed to beat the rebels in hand-to-hand encounters, and the fresh demonstration of their prowess in the flerce fight at Birti should strengthen the national self-confidence, although the fortunate result of that affair is clouded by the death of the vigorous commander, Gen. EARLE, and of several gallant officers. All of Gen. Wolseley's soldiers seem to be of the same temper, and when they are once more concentrated and reënforced by a column from

Suakim under Gen. GRAMAM-whose unwillingness to wait for the construction of a railway is a good omen-they should be able to take Khartoum and extinguish the False Prophet without aid from Italy or India.

Melancholy People.

The tendency to melancholy, according to the Medical Times of London, becomes more and more prevalent among cultivated people. Morbid depression of the spirits and utter weariness with life it declares to be frequent among men of the finest abilities and the most conscientious activity.

Here are some typical cases of the disease as presented by this medical writer:

"Could we thus pursue the Judge who has won our admiration in court by the logical precision and ethical propriety with which he has distinguished the offences of the criminals brought before him, we should perhaps find him pacing the floor of his bedroom and wringing his hands under the horrible, if fletitious, conviction that he is himself more guilty and steeped in ain that keep watch over that popular preacher who has stirred us by his fervid words and strengthened the foundations of our faith by his confident degination, we should observe him perhaps tossing, alpepless and distresses throughout the livelong night, haunted by doubte and perplexities, and by the incessant whispering of a voice which asks:

Were it not better not to be Than live so full of misery?

"Could we in disembodiment remain a little with that good physician who has just given us such sound advice and urged us to fight against the despondency for which we have consulted him, we should perceive him, per-haps, as soon as he has dismissed his patients, hurry off to the house of a brother practitioner and pour forth in his ear with anxiety a description of the hopeless diseases from which he conceives himself to be suffering, and which exist only in his hypochondriae fancy."

Of course in such cases as these the sufferers are in a very morbid mental condition, which may be brought on by various causes -by loss of sleep, by the immederate or injudicious use of stimulants, by working too long and too hard in one rut, or by encouraging the bad habit of self-intrespection and self-consciousness. But their disease is not at all a now one, and we question whether it is so much more prevalent than formerly as this medical journal supposes. Read the diartes and confessions of the holy men who have left to us accounts of their religious experiences, and you will flud its symptoms more or less unmistakable in nearly all of them. Schools of theology have even taught that the state of self-abasement is the only state thoroughly acceptable to Gop, and nameless men and women without number have gone about burdened with the conviction that they were utterly vile and proper subjects for Divine condemnation.

We find also in general literature many instances of the same morbid condition of the mind and prostration of the nerves. But only of recent years has the trouble been regarded as one with which medicine could profitably and legitimately deal. Only lately have sufferers of this sort gone to their physicians to describe their symptoms and ask for scientific advice. Formerly, when they made confession at all, they carried their tales of despair to ghostly counsellors, who were likely to treat their depression as a hopeful sign of spiritual improvement rather than as an indication of mental or nervous irritation. Many hypochondriacs were to be encountered, but they were looked upon as eccentric characters merely, and only downright lunaties were regarded as the victims of serious mental disorder.

Now that the treatment of diseases the mind and nerves is a specialty, and there is so much discussion as to the dependence of the mind upon the body, of course the number of people who go to physicians with every variety of mental or nervous trouble has become very great. Doctors hear of no end of such sufferers, and hypochondriacs who had previously kept to themselves imaginary maladies or the dismal results of self-introspection are ready to pour into their ears the story of their woes.

Even the pessimism of our day, where it is not assumed as a fashionable pretence, is simply another manifestation of hypochondria, for the men who are unable to look on any except the dark side of life can never be thoroughly healthy in mind and body. But they are no new creation.

A Weak Device.

We doubt if any party ever gained an advantage in the long run over its opponents by evading the performance of a plain duty. The Constitution and the laws make it the duty of the Illinois Legislature to vote at least once every day they are in session for a Senator in Congress in place of JOHN A. LOGAN, whose term expires on March 4.

The attempt to get around this by breaking a quorum is a weak device. If by this method the Republicans keep the Legislature in a deadlock till Logan's term runs out, the Republican Governor cannot then appoint a temporary successor to occupy Logan's seat. but it must remain vacant till the present or some other Legislature fills it.

It is not surprising that the Independents should be displeased at the suggestion that DANIEL MANNING may be the new Secretary of the Treasury.

The Jackson Advertiser, a progressive journal of Michigan, advocates the establishment of convict colonies in Alaska and the general transfer to that Territory of the scoundrelism of this great country. It is an idea worth considering. Part of the scheme is that women convicts should be sent there as well as men, and that they should be allowed to marry and settle. Why not?

The highest authority on sainds says that sized tomates with Mayonnaise sauce is the correct wrinkle - Boston Past. No doubt it is correct enough in itself, but

when tomato saind is estentatiously served with

fish, as was done at the Boston lawyers' ban-

quot, it is incongruous and unworthy of a town of such high culture. To Preserve the Forests. To the People of the State of New York : The undersigned, your fellow citizens, recog-

nizing the importance of giving a full public expression to the sentiments of the people of the State in favor of good laws and active effort for a wise treatment of our forest lands, invite you to meet them in public assembly, in the city of Union, on the Bist day of February, at 10:3

In the city of Utien, on the Plat day of February, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of discussing the requirements of the State in this respect, and for the formation of a state Forestry Association.

N. D. Norm, Utien.

CHAS. E. WHITEMEAN, New York.

W. J. WALLEYS, SVERUES.

HEUREN K. FESTON Jamestown.

SHEWANN H. GOGERO, Buffallo.

H. H. Low. Midulatown.

DUDLEY MILLEY, UNIVERS.

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HARLEY HARLEY, CONTRA! Park, New York, ASDRIEW B. WHITE COTNEL! University, Ithaca, Jones Jones H. H. H. Former D. Vinder, Cornell University, Ithnon.
Annur D. White Cornell University, Ithnon.
John Dynam, 1400.
Francis B. Gound Lowville.
John H. Skymon, Ulica.
E. B. Scottwick, Control Park, New York,
Walney Holler, Pres. Am. Forestry Congress, N. Y.
B. G. Francov, see y. Am. Forestry Congress, N. Y.

Cleveland's Ambitton. From the Cincinnati Commercial Gasette "I had just learned something of law." Mr Cleveland and, "when the people of Buffalo insisted that I should leave my business and become Mayor. I didn't want to be Mayor, and I suppose it was in a half resentul spirit that I made such a serious matter of it for my self and them. Then they made me trovernor, I came here and did as well as I could and now they give me the high honor of serving as President. I have not em-joyed being Governor as I did being Mayor, and it would be the height of my ambition to go back and be Mayor of Buffalo again, four years from now."

"Eight years from now, Governor," I eaid.
"Oh, no," he said, laughing, "four years. But thing may be so changed there by that time that it woman

Rocky Monutate Horses. From the Spirit of the Times.

Hornes raised in the Hocky Mountains gain substantial bone and since, these of great especity, each and graceful motion, and freedom of action.

WRAT MEN ARE SATING. BHftwood Gathered in the Stream of Goods

Last evening an oddly mixed throng surged through the corridors of the Fifth Avenue. Hoffman, Gilsey, and Windsor hotels. They came from all parts of the world, wore every conceivable style of winter garb, and discussoall imaginable topics, from the fall of Khartoum to the shooting of O'Donovan Rosse, and the style of headgear the County Democrats will wear to the Cleveland inauguration next month. A reporter who moved among these

those with whom he chatted as follows:

Patrick Sarsfield Gillione-Yee, the band has been engaged by the County Democracy to accompany them to the inauguration, We shall go 100 arong, including the drum corpes, and I see the Mashingtonians such street music as they never listened to before. We shall go on the close of the inauguration ball. Before the last-tier opens the band will servenade the President of Oonsty Democracy organization. We shall go on the close of the inauguration ball. Before the last-tier opens the band will servenade the President of Oonsty Democracy organization. We also the old play then for the first time a new composition in honor of the occasion, and in rendering it we intend to do our level best.

William J. Florence (while distributing little ever hear how accurate in this way: It was about the time when I weed was at the zenith of his power. You know Tweed and lwere boys and neighbors together in the Seventh ward. He will the first the weed was at the zenith of his power, You know Tweed and lwere boys and neighbors together in the Seventh ward. He mear Gouternour street, and we used to converse together over the fence of our respective back yards. On one occasion I came home from Europe in company with Lester Wallack, who was not then in good health, and in one of our tired of theatrical busiless, and if a good offer were made he would sell out his theatre. This declaration made an impression on me, as in those days I had a lankoving after a theatre of my own. One day not long after I stumbled was a few of the continuous the power was not the power would be a sell of the power was meeting. I was about to turn away in diagrant when I have been always. He said: "Billy, we show the power was meeting. I was about to turn away in diagrant when I have been a sell of the push and pluck you want to help you want

time every day studying over the plans at his office, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. By the way, I heard that a new theatre is to be put up on the corner above the Murray Hill, fronting the Grand Central depot. I have also learned that Mr. Clausen, the brower, is to build the theatre, and that Mr. A. M. Palmer of the Madison Square Theatre is to manage it.

Hugh H. Moore.—Yes, that see. Friends have asked me to apply for the position of general superintendent of the new aqueduct work, but I have not yet fully made up my mind to ask the Aqueduct Commissioners for it. Wheever is selected must be a practical man, and theroughly experienced in the performance of contract work of great magnitude. It will be a position of grave responsibility, and any man may well feel henored by his selection to fill it.

John G. Moore, ce-President of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company—I have just returned from Europe after an absence of a year. I find business and speculation terriby duil here, but I was not surprised to find it so. Indeed, I would have been astonished to see it otherwise, in the light of my observations abroad. Stagnation is the rule in everything over there, and in the great centres there is much more suffering than I have been told exists here. It is difficult to account for this condition of affairs, and in the course of a wide range of inquiry i was unable to find any one who could furnish a logical cause for such widespread trouble. Overproduction was the main reason assigned by persons in such manufacturing districts as Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, and Glasgow. This class of manufacturers seemed to feel much concern about the future tariff nolley of the Cleveland Administration. I found the opinion quite generally expressed that after that policy is cuttined, things, at least as far as they are effected by the tariff, will take on a more hopeful aspect. The great shrinkrage of American realized and other securities, it is not the worst of the hard times, and from the bottom of my heart I hope

Poker Playing in the Army.

Washington, Feb. 12 .- Poker was at the bot tom of what led to the court martialling of Swaim and Morrow. Go further and it will be found that poker was around when Swaim was appointed Judge Advo has occupied the attention of one of the highest and al together the most expensive inflitary courts that ha con held for years. And yet not a word has been said been held for years. And yet not a word has been said about it. Nothing appears on the record to show that power had the remotest relation to either case. Morrow lost his money at the gambing table, but no attempt has been made to find out who won his money and ingled it in his pocket while the loser went to the wall. The sentence is that Morrow shall be reprimanded. What are the deserts of those who have got Morrow's mone; in their pockets? Neither the court, the prosecutor, nor the defence wished to go into this. All hands were angious to steer clear of whatever, might lead up to the uncovering of the vice of gambling in the army.

He Did Not Die Too Spon.

From the Arkanitas Traveler.

"We charge for oblituaries," said an editor swhem had been shoulded a long paper commenting a the dealth of a man. "I thought that you would be giad to print it." "No. it is of me interest to the majority of our readers,"

You would think so if you were to read it. the sail death of Jackson Romley." Who was he !

The man who always asked Is that so ! every time any one said any hing.

Ab, then I am gial to receive it. All my readers will be giad to know that he is dead.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAR. Gon, Stone Upon the Houte from Sankim to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Se much has been said and written on the use of the route from Sunkim to Borber, its advantages and its disadvantages, that it may be in-

teresting to read a description of it in detail. In 1875, when Chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian army, I sent over that route s highly intolligent and accomplished officer of to examine it carefully and report upon it as a line for a wagon road.

He performed the duty with the care, intelligence, and ability which always characterized his work, and from the report which he made to me I give the following description.

The wells which supply water to the town of Buskim are distant from the port about two miles, and these wells are the ordinary starting point for caravans going to Berber.

Thence, for a distance of a little more than nine miles, the route runs northwesterly across a smooth, nearly level plain, gravelly and strewn with small boulders. At about nine miles from Suakim are found the wells of Haudouk, five in number, one furnishing good drinking water, the others being brackish, but serving for camels and Bedouins. The plain thus traversed rises slightly, and is out by runs from the mountains during seasons of rain. Sometimes no rain falls in that region during two or three years in succession.

At about fourteen miles from Suskim the road enters the mountains, following the valley or torrent bed of O-Taou.

At a distance of about nineteen miles from Suakim, in the torrent bed just named, are found the wells of O-Taou, two in number, yielding water sufficient for 250 men and as many horses. After leaving these wells, the foot hills close in on the torrent bed, forming a defile between the valleys of O. Taou and Sinkat. The valley of Sinkst is about three miles long

and three wide, enclosed by high and rugged mountains. In this valley grow small acaein trees, and many juley shrubs are found which furnish forage for camels and goats. Three wells are found at Sinkat, only a few

feet deep. These fill slowly when emptied. In 1875, in winter, 200 men, 200 horses, and 300 feet deep. These fill slowly when emptied. In 1875, in winter, 200 men, 200 horses, and 300 camels kept them drained. The altitude of Sinkat above the sea is very nearly 960 feet.

At 25 miles from Suakim the road becomes a more deflie, hemmed in by mountain sides, with little more than space for the torrent bed. The next valley beyond Sinkat is that of O-Mareg. The divide between the two is distant thirty-three miles from Suakim. A descent of some 100 feet from the divide leads one into the valley of O-Mareg, which is very crooked, and from one to two miles in width. In it are found a few small trees and shrubs, but no water. The road runs through this valley for about six miles and a half, and then for ten miles winds among rocky loot hills. At about forty miles from Suakim the road suddenly opens out into Wady Ahmed. The ascents when approaching it from the east are so gradual as to be barely perceptible. This valley is about ten miles across from east to west, and probably about the same from north to south. The surface is gravelly, strewn with fragments of traprock and porphyry. In some parts of it are small areas of thin soil, where are found a few small trees and shrubs, and where, at rare intervals, a very small patch of doors (a species of sorghum) is cultivated. In this valley are found the wells of Kisibil, with good water for a small party.

At sixty miles from Suakim a short, steep and narrow pass leads through a high, abrupt mountain range from Wady Ahmed to Wady Haratree. The inter in its lower course is but a defile winding between the granite slopes of the mountains.

mountain range from Wady Ahmed to Wady Haratree. The latter in its lower course is but a defile winding between the granite slopes of the mountains.

Toward the north, while following the road, glimpses were had of small tributary valleys, which looked as if they might afford slight pasturage or browsing for the flocks of the Bedouins. The route follows down the Wady Haratree about three miles, when it suddenly opens out on a broad plain, across which the course is due southwest for nearly eight miles to the well of Salamat.

In the Wady Haratree are found the wells of Tamai, at sixty-five miles from Suakim. These are deep, curbed wells, and give a supply of good water for say 600 men and their animals.

The wells of Salamat are two in number; the distance from Suakim is seventy-four miles. These are large, curbed wells, supplying a large quantity of good water.

To the westward of Wady Haratree the low hils close in on the road, and at 77% miles from Suakim Wady O-Habdil's entered. For 4% miles the course is through a barren, tree-less valley. Then the foot hills are entered, and at 83 miles from Suakim the route passes through a mountain chain by a steep and tortuous delile leading into Wady Kokreet. A march of Shamiles down this wady takes one out of the marrow valley. Wady Yunga. A water hole marrow valley. Wady Yunga. A water hole marrow valley wady. Yunga. A water hole marrow valley wady. Yunga. A water hole marrow valley wady. Yunga. A water hole marrow valley wady Yunga. A water hole marrow valley hills, the route then enters the narrow valley hills until the protty valley of Ariab is reached, distant from Suakim 119 miles. Here three large, well constructed

Ariab is reached, distant from Suakim 119 miles. Here three large, well constructed wells yield abundance of excellent water. This valley is about five miles long and two miles wide. It furnished, in 1875, good grazing or browsing for camels or goats, notwithstanding the fact that no rain had fallen during two years before. Many large acacias grow here, and families of Bedouins seem to be established with their flocks and herds in the region. Twelve and a half miles further on the route leaves the decilning mountains. Then, for twenty-five or thirty miles, the course is over barren pains, with occasional masses of low hills to Wady Lémeb. Here is a broad plain of light loam bearing much coarse grass and little other herbage.

Bevond Wady Arlab no water is found until O-Back is reached, 173 miles from Suakim. At O-Back there are about thirty wells, which are constantly filling up and new ones are dug. These wells are small shafts, sunk about thirty to forty-five feet in the sand, and sustained by wooden curbing. The water, when they are first dug, is drinkable, though saltish. Later it becomes unfil for use, except for animals. The supply is quite limited. By good management 400 men and their animals could be supplied here.

Loaving O-Back, no water is to be had for a distance of about lifty-one miles. Then Bir Mahobé is reached, which is only two hours' distant from the Nile. At Bir Mahobé there is a large well of excellent water.

At O-Hack thore is a belt of sand dunes about five miles wide, running hearty north and south, and rising perhaps seventy-five feet above the plain. From these dunes to the Nile stretches a stony blain, waterless and treeless. About twelve miles from the above-mentioned dunes is a solitary granita hill called the Hermit, a landmark for travellers, and near this hill the plain is covered with fragments of pertified wood.

The route is almost everywhere possible for wagen service. Some portions would require work, and the sand done district would be very difficult to traverse with wheels.

The temperature in April rises during the afternoon to about 100° Fairrenheit. The radiation and reflection of heat from the ground makes marching on foot very paintul.

CH. P. STONE, Lieutenant-General.

WHICH WAS THE LUCKY MANY Was It the One Who Got the Girl, or the One Who Lost Hert From the Kansas city Times.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 9.-A social sensation of

no small proportions is the all-absorbing topic in this city, the principals in which are Mr. Will Ehrnman, a oung merchant of this city, Mr. J. B. Gaulding, and iss Minnic Chrisman. Both the gentlemen have been paying attention to the young lady. Both were en gaged to her, and neither knew of the other's engage-ment until the last few days, when preparations were made for the marriage of Mr. Ehrnman and the young lady, which was to have taken place next Wednesda evening. The time of her marriage to Mr. Gaulding was several days hence, and he, learning of the plans of his rival, went at once to see the young lady, and late last evening procured his license and was this afternoon quotity married to Miss Minnie Chrisman at the resi-dence of the bride's mother. All the parties in ques tion are prominently connected, and although th bride is a very intelligent and attractive young lady, moment the marriage coremony was performed as to which sile would marry. Mr. Ehraman, who would have married the same young Indy on Wednesday evening, has now the sympathy of the entire community.

Why We Like It.

From the Christian Intelligences.
We read The Sun every morning. We ceased to buy the Timer a few months ago, and have bought The Sux instead, and do not regret the change. The Sux is carefully edited throughout—we like that. It compresses the nows-we like that. It gives a great deal of news-we like that, too.

Private Daizell Very Busy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg you to correct a paragraph that some friendly Indians send me marked with villainous blue pencils, namely, that I have quitted writing for the daily press. More than half a dozen leading dailies know that I never was busier, and have no thought of dropping it for forty Pears more.

Cathwett, O., Feb. 13.

SPEAKER CARLISLES MAN. Mr. Mills as Parliamentary Leader when s

Stronger Hand to Not Needed. Washington, Feb. 10.—Speaker Carlisle's right-hand man on the floor of the House, and the parliamentary leader on ordinary occasions in the absence of the Hon. William E. Morrison, is the Hon, Roger Q. Mills of Texas. Mr. Mills is just completing his sixth term, and has been elected for the seventh. He is one of the most industrious members of the House and in his long experience has gained a thorough knowledge of the rules. He is not showy parliamentarian, but is alert and watchful, and always does the proper thing at the right time. He could not be a successful leader of a minority with an unfriendly Speaker in the chair, but with Mr. Carlisle's readiness to

the chair, but with Mr. Carliste's readiness to recognize him and to assist him at times, and, with a strong majority ready to follow him, he always accomplishes his purpose.

Mr. Mills is about 50 years of age, of medium stature, with gray hair and moustache and blue eyes that twinkle with good humor. He is quiet in manner, and his voice is not strong enough to rise above the din when the House is most turbulent. He enjoys the distinction of having contributed the shortest autobiography to the Congressional directory. It is not quite three lines long, does not give the date or place of his birth, his occupation, or a single fact in his history previous to his entering Congress. Mr. Mills, next to Frank Hurd, is the most radical apostle of free trade in Congress. Mr. Mills, next to Frank Hurd, is the most radical apostle of free trade in Congress. He is well read in the literature of the subject, and is not happy because the Democrats have determined to shut off tariff discussion for the rest of the session.

In speaking of Mr. Mills as the parliamentary leader, it should be understood that he acts in that capacity only on ordinary occasions. When the Democrats are hard pressed by the Republicans, and there is desperate fighting to be done, in which courage, itemness, and endurance are required, the Democrats are naturally follow the moon. But, for obvious reasons. Mr. Carliele and his friends do not want to give Mr. Randall prominence when it can be helped.

POETRY AND PROSE.

Mayor Grace Repites Sharply to the Attack of Mr. Luther H. Marsh.

Mayor Grace says that the intimation made by Mr. Luther R. Marsh that the three Daly bills are a bid by the Mayor for the Governorship is gratuitous nonsense, and most emphatically untrue. "I am a candidate for no other office whatever," he says, "and I shall certainly not use my present office, and, if I can help it, I will not permit any other city official to use his office as a counter in the game of politics. I can say now that if there are any individuals or parties who believe that I design leaving the Mayor's office before the expiration of my term to take any other place, they might as well at once disabuse their mind of the idea.

expiration of my term to take any other place, they might as well at once disabuse their mind of the idea.

"Mr. Marsh's pet dream is to attain notoriety as a poet if being blessed with an irresponsible imagination is sufficient to constitute a poet, then the only wender is that Mr. Marsh has not been more successful in the attainment of literary tame, for certainly he has drawn entirely upon his imagination and not confined himself to fact in his assertion, as to my purpose in opposing the imposition upon the city of an extremely heavy indebtiness, for the purpose of securing public parks of which we are ill no present need and which we cannot now afford.

"As to what the people of the city really desire with regard to those new parks, I do not intend that the Legislature shall be left in doubt. When the bill for item or extens was up last year it was advocated by a interested in harmon many of whom were personally interested in harmon. Many of whom were personally interested in harmon many of whom were personally interested in harmon many of whom were personally interested in heavily the left in doubt. When it is bill for the registrative complained harmon does not be beginned to be useful and men bers of the Legislature couplained harmon and men bers of the Legislature couplained harmon with their taking involves.

In the proper time a distinct measure, amending the Park till of last year, will be presented by me to the critical and in which he presented in the sense year of the city that it may be a to the three bills which were made the community. As to the three bills which were made the community and know inserted in the bill of which he particularly complains, which provides and the way interfere with the bill of which he particularly complains, which provides to the Park Commission, but a provision is inse

Mayor Grace further defends the Daly bills.

A TEN-SHARE STOCK EXCHANGE. The Old Board's New Rival Begins Business

in Mattroad Securittes. In accordance with the wishes of its members the authorities of the New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange made a bold move yesterday in the direction of making the Exchange a competitor of the New York Stock Exchange. They listed all of the securities now dealt in on the Stock Exchange and decided that about thirty of the most active stocks should be dealt in through a clearing house that will be put in operation on

clearing house that will be put in operation on Monday. It was also arranged that fractional lots down to ten shares should be deait in at the market.

The members began trading in stocks as seen as the action of its Governing Committee was announced, which was about noon; and they had bought and sold about 10,000 shares up to 3 o'clock. Apparently fearing that their telegraph facilities might be interfered with on account of their action, the authorities of the Exchange account to

up to 3 o'clock. Apparently fearing that their telegraph facilities might be interfered with on account of their action, the authorities of the Exchange procured an injunction to restrain the toold and Stock and the Western Union Telegraph Companies from removing the stock and grain and produce tickers that are now running in the Exchange.

The action of the Mining Exchange at once attracted the attention of the Stock Exchange are members of the other organization for convenience in dealing in oll, mining stocks, and miscellaneous securities. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange, they will have to relinquish their seats in the Mining Board now that it has taken up railroad securities. A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter, and after a lively debate the Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the matter, and after a lively debate the Stock Exchange was clirected to issue a circular to all the members, calling their settention to the article of the constitution covering the point referred to, and citing the facts and the penalties for violating the article.

GOV. HOADLY'S VIEWS.

The Two Things that the Democracy Ask of President-elect Cleveland.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13 .- Gov. Hoadly of Ohio who was on the list of speakers at the Demo cratic banquet at the Monongahela House last night, did not speak until nearly 3 o'clock this morning. He responded to the sentiment, 'The Democracy of the Future," and said:

"The Democracy of the Future," and said:
Let us not be unduly concerned with the question who are to be Mr. thaveland's adviser; who shall be inducted into office under him and them. The vital question is of counsel, not counsel, not counsel, not counseller, if the face of the nation be fixedly set, and the step resolutely taken toward a Democratic fature, what matter even though personal hope and annultions or many among us be disappointed? We said of Mr. eleveland two things only. First, that those offices which directly or huncetty affect the course of unite events shall be filled with Democratics and secondly, that the administration of public affairs shall itself be bemocratic. In his difficult task of leaving the narty in its minagement of public affairs the Democratic party will extend to him generous and hopeful confidence and not whyley him with snapplah and stadioton extracter, no matter how randly or slowly be may change merely the bisiness offices of the nation. Washington Awalting a Social Change,

Washington, Peb. 13.—The social regime which has borne away ever so long will come to an end when Arthur goes out. What next? is as much of a ques-

tion in Washington society as anything in the political future. The receptions, parties, and social affairs of every kind have had the White House for their cadiating entre-Blaine's excepted. A new order of things will follow the change in the Administration. The present social leaders are feeling that their time is hearly up, of course much depends on the Calcinet. The families of Cabinet officials will decide much. It is for this reason that the question of the Cabinet becomes a social question. It is but natural, therefore, that social Wash-ington should be on tiptoe about Mr. Cleveland's Cubinet appointments.

Beath of Col. Thomas Buford. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.-Col. Thomas Buford.

brother of tien. Abe Buford and the slayer of Judge Elliott of the Kentucky Court of Appears, died this morning at the Anchorage (Kr.) Lunatic Asylum, after a long lliness from a chronic disease. Buford shot and sillings Elliott for rendering a decision against Buford site in a case involve. Judge Elitott for renderinga decision against Buford's sister in a case involving consolerable property. After trial linford was allinded a launtic and sout to the asytum, from which place he escaped, soing across the river to Indiano, where he lived for about a year, hundring and flething, the asytum officials being mindle under the law to bring him back to Kentineks. Without friends or money, Buford grew sick and finally was forced by want to go hinck to the asylum, where he remained mid-like death. It is only seven years since he killed Judge Elitott, but in that time Huford saw he killed Judge Elitott, but in that time Huford saw he facility lose will their property and the trouble of his briller was indoubledly the cause of the suichle of Gen. Abe Butord, who killed himself last summer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 .- The Grand Jury has eturned indictments for perjury against the foll witnesses in the Ford Murphy murder case: K. J. Schlessinger, B. Cail, Mrs. Susan McMahon, Mrs. Mary Smythe. Abe Loewenthal, teo, trover, and Peter Eheyer, It is said that its view of the many publications of the circumstances connected with the case, and the impossibility of obtaining a fair trial, the defendants will apply for a change of venus.

Perjury in the Ford-Murphy Murder Trial.

If in want of a remedy for a sore throat or bad cough or cold, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old stand by for imag and throat troubles. —446.

A LIVELY CHASE FOR BURGLARS. Five of Them Caught After Robbing a Bank, and Most of the Money Recovered.

ELMIRA, Feb. 13 .- Elmira policemen have had a lively time to-day, in capturing a gang of burgiars who robbed the Oscoola, Pa., Bank last night. At 4 o'clock this morning a family living near the bank heard an explosion, and immediately notified Deputy Sheriff Taylor, who lived near. It was soon ascertained that burglars had entered the bank by a rear window, blown open the vault and safe, stolen all the money it contained (about \$1,500), and escaped, Four men were seen by a woman leaving the rear of the bank soon after the explosion. They were tracked to Elkland, a mile and a half distant, where a confederate was in waiting with a team stolen from the Case House stables. The officers followed them in hot pursuit to Lawrenceville, where it was learned that they had taken the road for Elmira. From Lawrenceville telegrams were sent to this city and intermediate points, and policemen were

Lawrenceville telegrams were sent to this city and intermediate points, and policemen were at once on the alert.

Four miles from here the robbers encountered a deputy sheriff and shot at him twice, but did not hit him nor prevent his pursuit. Two miles from here they abandoned their team and took to the hills. One was tracked to an eld tree, where he had concealed a full kit of first-class burgiars tools of sixtsen pieces in all. Three of them met a farmer's toam, drew pistols on the hired man that was driving it, got in, and drove off at full speed. Later on they met a doctor with a better team and forced him to exchange at the pount of pistols. But the pursuers were hard on their heels, and before 2 P. M. four of the gang were in jail. One of them hired a farmer to bring him to Elmira, and was arrested in a saloon. He gave his name as William Harris, and claimed to hall from Toronto. The others gave their names as James D. Weils, Thomas kirwin, and Z. F. Ascond. Kirwin was shot through the left wrist before being captured.

Ascond was arrested at Big Flats, thirtoen miles from here, and while at the hotel, preparatory to being brought here, wrenched a carbine from one of his captors, and was afrout to draw his revolver, which had not been taken from him, to shoot his way out when he was couptured about sundown, and all five are now in jail. He gave his assen as Harry Thorne, and said he lived in Caton. They are all well dressed and are middle-aged men. Four men, who are successed to be four of the gang got off the train at Eikhand last evening. It is shought the scarce of count-rigiters, and who had been staying some days at the Case House, put up the job, and is the lifth thief. A reward of \$500 was offered this morning for their arrest.

The bank was a private one, owned and run by Morgan Seedy. The damage to the safe, vanit, and building by the explosion is \$1,600. About \$1,000 was found on the prisoners. One confessed to having lost quite a sum in silver by slipping and rolling down hill in his flight.

-A farmer living near Schenectady, N. Y. etired the other night in the best of health and eyenight,

but woke in the morning stone blind. -There are a thousand Chinese children in San Francisco, it is estimated, who are eligible to the public schools under Judge Maguire's recent decision.

—China has hundreds of thousands of pro-

feasional beggars, but not one Chinese beggar, it is asserted, has yet been found in the United States, even on -At Saginaw, the Bay City (Mich.) Tribune says, there is a cow that has sixty well developed horns, "and the animal recently gave birth to a calf which promises to be quite as much of a curiosity, the little an-

mai's backbone showing indications of turning out fully as many horns as the mother possesses."

-The sons of the Prince of Wales are to give a history of their naval experiences in two volumes of 500 pages each. It is to be regretted, says the Louisville Courter-Journal, that this valuable work is an

nounced so late; in fact, just as Secretary Chandler is -Sanitary improvements on a large scale are to be undertaken at Napius. The town is to be supplied with good water, a whole urban district is to be

pulled down, and a building society, including some of the first banks in Italy, and disposing of a capital of from \$1,000,000 to \$0,000,000, is in course of formation. -The Palatka (Fia.) News says: "We know a little black girl whose name sounds like this: Harriet Ann Cassia Ann Betsy Baldwin Hanover Ann Berkley. Another is called Mary Martha Magdalane Paulina Ann Paulida Green. Still another is Arkausas Tennessee Louislana Red River Thompson. And some years ago there was an old Indian squaw in Dade county who rejoiced in the name of Lily-walk-in-the-water-same-shape-all-the-way-down foot-just-like a-board."

-In the course of the excavations now being carried on around the Athenian Acropolis, the foundations of the Propyless have been hild bare. Among them have been discovered a number of sheds or verandas built of tufa, which was evidently existing on the spot when the Propylera was being creeted, about 430 B. C., and were built into the foundations. Some of them are in a state of perfect preservation, and retain still quite fresh the paintings with which they were originally decorated. The colors employed were blue,

-A child with two tongues is said to be it when the child was three days old. It was then quite small, but it is now nearly as large as the real tongue.
The anterior part of the upper tongue hooks natural, but the posterior part is constricted and round, giving the unnatural growth a pear shape. The child, now two years old, has never experienced any difficulty in swalowing its food or in breathing, looks natural in every

other way, and has always been healthy. -Many teeth and other bones of extinct animals and fishes have been discovered in cutting a canal through Cuyler Swamp, near Savannah. They are generally found from eight to twelve feet below the generally found from eight to twelve feel below ing surface. A few days ago more bones were unearthed that are thought to be the skeleton of an animal of tra-mendous size. The vertebra are each about six inches long, and when intact probably have been a foot across from side to side and six inches from the outer portion to the abdominal cavity. One large bone, probably a thigh bone, is about ten or twelve inches in diameter as

the point and about two feet long. -The arm of A. L. Davis of Hartland, Vt., was so badly mangled a short time ago as to necessitate amputation, and the injured member was buried, but those who attended to this duty fulled to wash and clean t. Soon after Davis complained of a bad feeling in the hand. He said it felt as though full of sawdust, and insisted upon having it taken up and washed. While sit-ting in a room with his wife, neither of them knowing that the exhumation had taken place, he suddenly exclaimed: "They are pouring warm water on my hand."
This was thought to be imagination, but on going to a back room it was found that some men had dug up the hand, which was undergoing the very operation de-

-An entomological bore had just begun afresh on the eye of the common house fly, which he deaircen on the eye of the common house fly, which he de-clared, considering the size of its owner, to have the largest organ of vision in the whole animal world. "You presume to deny the fast I state." gasped out the aston-ished man; "why, Buffan, Guyber"— But before he could dinish his sentence Sydney Smith was vehiciently down on his once more with his. "Yee, sir, the weight of tradition, the infallible instinct of poetry, is against you. For what is the verifiet of poetry on this very is-sue? Why, I said the fly with up little I, as when me! Why. I, said the fly, with my little !, I saw him die." At once the table was in a roar, and the discom-fited bug functor lapsed into sitence and suffered the

talk to become general. — For the first time the German Statistical Bureau has attempted an official statement regarding the number of Germans residing in foreign countries. The result is as follows: There are in Switzerland 10, 262, Austria-Hungary 98,510, in Italy 5,221, in Sweden 953, in Finland ups in Bosnia cus, in Greece 214, in Chill 4,003, in Egypt 870 persons of German nationality. The number of persons born in the em; ire amounts in the number of persons born in the cm, freemounts in the United States to 1.888.742, in France 81,083, in Holiand 42,026, in Great Britain 40,571, in Helgium 34,163, in Denmark 13,158, in Norway 1.471, in Spain 952, in Uns-sta 204,200, in Queensland 11,038, in South Australia 8,768, in Victoria 8,571, in New South Wales 7,521, in the Argentine Republic 4,907, &c.

-Edward Arnott, the actor who committed suicids in Chicago, was once a soldier in the Fixel Brit-ish Braguen Guarda (Carbineers), in which are blaid Forbes served also as a soldier, though they were not in Forbes served also as a soldler, though they were not in the regiment withe same time. Those he went on the siggs, and rose to be leading man at the Haymarket Theatre, London, which position he filted when he was imported to this country by Dron Souchesoft to fill a similar place at the last Tark Theatre, which was then in course of greation. A long set as in the opening beyond the period expected left him free to accept an effer to play Kingelle, the scenario at torney in "The Shaugh-Tann." when he continued to respect to the rain," whom he continued to successfully represent during the long run of that piece. He never did anything else on the sings worth mention, and his monetary affairs and social relations were generally under actoud.

-Now the merry sleigh bells lingle,
And there's not a girl that's single
But will make her lover take her out to ride ride ride;
And he'd at within the cutter
Filled with bliss he cannot utter,
with his ellow crocked around his future bride, bride,
bride.